

THE

CHINA



MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1130.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,
Canton, 16th April, 1866.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,
Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

R. SWINHOE,
Consul.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
NO. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB.

1. THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—\$2 per Month.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.

AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.

(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*.
THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased, extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the *Evening Mail* and *CHINA MAILS* with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE A FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAIL DESPATCH.
PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & CO.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & CO. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & CO. for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

Repetitions half-price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & CO.
"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

NOTIFICATION.

In the Estate of the late JOHN CUFF HARPER, Surgeon, of Whampoa.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to make payment, and those having CLAIMS against the same to send them in for record, to the Undersigned, pending reference to the Executors named in the Will of the deceased.

H. F. HANCE.
Vice-Consul.
British Vice-Consulate,
Whampoa, October 1, 1866.

In Spanish Dollars; Six Months in advance. Subscriptions will be sent a month before the expiry of the year, each additional Line, Twenty dollars.

NOTICE OF FIRMS will be continued, rected.

Street, Scatton, Drown & Co.

Fogg & Co. Manila, C. KARUTH

NDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1866.

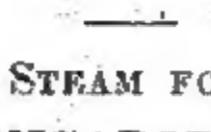
PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.



STRAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, ADEN,

SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA,

MARSEILLES.

ALSO,

BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,

AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 25th October, at 2 P.M., the Company's Steamship

"TIGRE," Below Commandant, H. I. M. N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places corresponding:

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.

At GALLE, with one of the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius.

At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels at a premium of 1½% upon Merchandise and 1% on Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez.

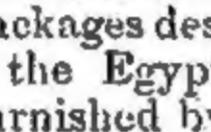
Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 23rd October, Specie and Purcells until 5 o'clock of the 24th.

A Written Declaration of Content and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence of prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

A. CONIL, Agent.

Hongkong, October 4, 1866.



NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed, and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at the risk and

Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:—

From Bombay.—

N.M. 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

From Marseilles.—

Ex "Alphee."

No Address. 1 case Baggage.

L. (in diamond). 1 Case Books.

Ex "Tigre."

E. V. O. 1 Hat Box.

Ex "Imperiale."

K. & Co., Meyer. 1 case Effects.

J. L. & Co., No. 11. 1 do. Glasware.

Ex "Hyades."

Address Mr. Emilie Ajeda, 1 Hat Box.

Ex "Donau."

Address Bulot. 1 Hat Box.

L. T. 221. 1 case Baggage.

Y. Ex "Cambodge."

Puscole Pustovethy. 1 case Preserves.

M. L. G. 1. 1 case Baggage.

Ex "Imperiale."

1 Parcel Books.

Ex "Tigre."

C.S.F. (in diamond) Nos. 1/11 11 cases.

W. (in diamond) 1 case Silk.

T. 77. 1 case Merch.

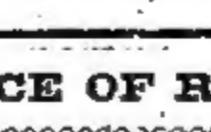
N. B. (in diamond) 91. 1 case Merch.

Don Santiago Perez. 1 case Samples.

G. Bernard. 1 parcel Samples.

A. CONIL, Agent.

Hongkong, October 8, 1866.



NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

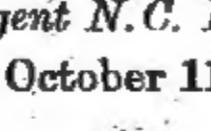
ON and after the 12th October 1866, the Business of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY will be carried on at their Offices in the New Premises, Queen's Road, adjoining the New Buildings, Hongkong, and opposite to Messrs Turner & Co. and the Borneo Company Limited.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns and other ready for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1864.



NOTICE.

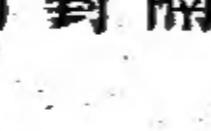
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The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine Insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns and other ready for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.



NOTIFICATION.

In the Estate of the late JOHN CUFF HARPER, Surgeon, of Whampoa.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the above Estate are requested to make payment, and those having CLAIMS against the same to send them in for record, to the Undersigned, pending reference to the Executors named in the Will of the deceased.

H. F. HANCE.

Vice-Consul.

British Vice-Consulate, Whampoa, October 1, 1866.

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Street, Scatton, Drown & Co.

Fogg & Co. Manila, C. KARUTH

NDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MOHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25 Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY IS TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, illustrated, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES, Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates, Silver, 15 Guineas; Gold, 30 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temper

ever; a "Stamp on Receipts, Promissory Notes" would be the "burden" and "perplexing," to say with more truth that certain—every one now—certain—are "perplexing and cause different distances and require a great variety of letter cases by the new Ordinance of Stamp is necessary for those transactions, which occur the current of ordinary mercies, such as Promissory Notes, Receipts, Bills of Lading

and every merchant keep in his supply of the Stamped Paper required for each of those transacted by you do I wish to suppose it would be perplexed by a man? I cannot believe what is

many thousands of Chinese there who have a Stamp Act as many complications as the short and simple Ordinance you complain here. Why do you to your Chinese friends at inquire whether their business is carried on even that long and in

I think they will reply that it as well as Europeans, they would rather have not they would greatly prefer Ordinance to the Singapore

saying that you find at first as to Stamps on Leases, conveyances, there is seldom any business, being generally managerial advice, it is not true that daily business will be im-

over, to pay an increased

instead of a Stamp Duty. Is

Houses, which now pay more per annum, should bear all the general business of the place contributed anything directly.

Now, under the Stamp

those who have no chance of

business will pay nothing.

but only their labor would,

soon be made to bear

burden, because if rates

were charged more for

new Ordinance therefore

is you. It also reaches in its

any, who, though not residing

yet use Hongkong as their

business, whereas your plan

on those who accidentally re-

the cost of maintaining the

Police and Harbor, which

facilitate the business of absent

as of residents.

New Law comes into force 1

find in less than one month

and apprehensions were

it experiences shows that the

Law can be made more

easy. I shall readily assist to

assist you therein.

Even in the matter of occasional visits

the Health Officer, I cannot fairly

make a distinction between you and Europeans.

I must however admit that

any officer discharging a duty under

this Government, could do so in a rude

manner, or so as to wound unnecessarily the

feelings of residents—especially women.

Keep your houses clean, and free from bad

smells, and try that your neighbors shall do

the same. That much at least is in your

power, and, if you do it will not be

troubled with many visits from the Health

Officer. The Registrar has long had power

to visit every room in every house. Yet, I

never heard that any one had reason to com-

plain of the mode in which he has discharged

that duty.

One thing I wish you especially to

remember, viz. that there is no connection

whatever between the Stamp Ordinance and

the other laws to which you abide. The

Stamp Ordinance is passed to increase the

Revenue of the Colony. The other laws

are intended to improve the Police Regula-

tions and health of the City. The Colony

will have to expend for these purposes

nearly 28,000 Dollars per annum more than

can possibly receive under those laws.

It is however very different from

those, who resort here for their

and for the protection which the

Just Government of England

causes or civil at Laws necessary

and sanitary purposes, and

of the lives and property of Subjects. Those laws must be

not relaxed. None

than yourselves how necessary

to adopt stringent measures,

for, for checking the nefari-

ous carried on by Chinese residents

and, for that purpose to

that the Government has in

the execution of the equipment and

of all Chinese junks visiting

To complain of such an Or-

der is to be robbed and murdered by

thieves; and I tell you frankly

to pay no attention to such un-

remorseable. I shall contin-

ually, and shall, to the utmost

endeavor to rid this Colony

afflicted by it to the numerous

thieves and pirates who infest it.

There is also a still more nu-

merous of hard-working and

trustless Residents, and I look to

important assistance in dealing

with them.

How absurd

are reckoned even by your

own that a person, who un-

derstands the Chinese character and

honestly approves of the

and even that some of its

should be more stringent. I

will admit that his opinion on

ought to carry weight with

me. I tell you he was no other

than the Governor-General of

of Kwantung and Kwangsi.

come to go further into your

Police Laws, in reference to

only one duty, namely,

hence I wish to serve you so

so more effectually than by

discrepancies, which are un-

disputing some indis-

posed persons.

I complain that Chinese vessels

on entering and leaving the

only a complaint that at last we

the same fooling as Europeans

in their own country have to

rely on the doings of the

character of the vessels, which

the Port—and before long I hope

at all Chinese Ports in

information required? There

face of the shocking piracies re-

mitted by vessels fitted out by

this City, I would regard your

discrepancy and in bad taste

it you fully understood their

some way I observe that you

the slight Duty cast on

to preserve the peace and

City, in which there are fifty

one European. Is it a hard

the Government should

who live under the British

as maintained by Hongkong.

A trading station merely, it is the temporary

home of men of all nations, unaccustomed to the forms of British Government, unacquainted with and indifferent to British politics, and intent only on making fortunes by trade at the cheapest and speediest rate. That there are instances of men, who have recognised their honourable obligations to the place—who have shown benevolent care to provide for the relief of human distress out of the wealth they have acquired—and whose princely liberality in the promotion of public good has redeemed the colony from the charge of utter selfishness, will be readily admitted by all who know the history of Hongkong. But as a rule, as our contemporary has reiterated, the life of most of us here is temporary; there is no abiding affection for the colony, and no real anxiety among the mass of its foreign residents for anything that does not directly promote its commercial interests, or contribute immediately to the increase of its material wealth. In such a colony, governed directly by the Crown, it is useless to look for such well-defined and concentrated opinion on matters of local public policy, as may be discerned in other colonies where the Crown has asserted its prerogative; and in proportion as that element in government is wanting so much greater is the responsibility entailed upon the governing power, especially where it is to be exercised over natives of an empire to whom it seems inexplicable and "barbarous." A corresponding responsibility devolves on the press of such a colony. To endeavour to influence the conduct of the government by meaningless ridicule, or by exaggerated declamation, is folly of the worst kind, for such efforts invariably weaken just claims to consideration. Yet this is the precise folly of which the Press has been guilty in the time it has adopted towards the government, in reference to the Stamp Act.

The attitude assumed by France, though hitherto demonstratively aggressive, is, however, fraught with greater danger to the Chinese empire than that of Russia. She has long been known to have had her eye upon Shantung, and that it has not been already "annexed" and "colonized," is simply owing to the persistent way in which Great Britain has hitherto refused to endorse any course of action likely to result in the territorial aggrandisement of her neighbour, ally, and most dangerous rival.

I equally regard as untenable your objection to the registration of servants employed by Europeans, a prudent precaution where so many robbery have been planned by servants, and one which must be an advantage to all servants that conduct themselves well. Moreover, when you speak of a payment of 20 cents for a Registration Certificate, which, in the absence of any improper conduct by the Servant might last 20 years, as "always fine and driving Servants to prison" you must admit that you have not taken the trouble to study the Ordinance.

The same observation applies to your assertion that any law has been passed imposing a "tax" on cattle and Pigs. There has been no tax whatever imposed on either, but it has been provided that in future you shall not keep pigs within the limits of this town. I am sorry, if this Regulation interferes with the comfort of the Chinese I have observed with their children living in filthy cellars, and dens along with pigs. Nevertheless this is an English city and not a Chinese town. I am, therefore bound to establish English cleanliness in it, if possible, both as a sign of civilisation, and as a measure especially necessary in this climate—and in districts so densely built over as the principal Chinese quarter.

The number of pigs here in the town, though sufficient in some places to pollute the atmosphere and sewerage, cannot sensibly affect the price of pork, which is almost entirely supplied from the Mainland.

You must therefore make such arrangements as you best can—and I hope to assist you therein.

Even in the matter of occasional visits from the Health Officer, I cannot fairly make a distinction between you and Europeans. I must however admit that

with surprise and regret, that you think it possible for any officer discharging a duty under this Government, could do so in a rude manner, or so as to wound unnecessarily the feelings of residents—especially women.

Keep your houses clean, and free from bad smells, and try that your neighbors shall do the same. That much at least is in your power, and, if you do it will not be troubled with many visits from the Health Officer. The Registrar has long had power to visit every room in every house. Yet, I never heard that any one had reason to complain of the mode in which he has discharged that duty.

One thing I wish you especially to remember, viz. that there is no connection whatever between the Stamp Ordinance and the other laws to which you abide. The

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It is however very different from those, who resort here for their

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of the lives and property of Subjects. Those laws must be not relaxed. None

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carried on by Chinese residents

and, for that purpose to that the Government has in

the execution of the equipment and

of all Chinese junks visiting

To complain of such an Or-

der is to be robbed and murdered by

thieves; and I tell you frankly

to pay no attention to such un-

remorseable. I shall contin-

ually, and shall, to the utmost

endeavor to rid this Colony

<p

but would send the Captain to a place where he could get

er 11, Tuesday, a.m.—Came to Makung and from there to Makung again plundered us; was Mandarin on board of a fishing-junk, but was not allowed to enter. Landed at Makung, where Mandarin charged us \$20 for entrance and provisions from Sand Jukung.

On 12th, Wednesday—Were to the Makung Mandarin. On 13, Thursday—Found an instant to take us to Amoy with a junk to take us to Amoy for \$10. Makung Mandarin charged \$10, which exhausted the money. They went on board the evening.

On board the junk, which remained at Makung, the Captain refused to take us on account of the bad weather. A man trader arrived from Mr. McPhail, hearing of a foreigner lost on the Pescadores, and the schooner to proceed to our assistance. Hearing that we were on board the same harbour, he came on board to take us to the Hongkong. He paid \$165 to the junk on our behalf; and on board the *Amoy Trader*.

Sailed from Makung; and in Hongkong harbour at 11 a.m.

BUSINESS WITH THE EAST. At the price of money has been the Governors of the Bank of Mandala agent the Rebellion in Upper Burma, from the *Rangoon Times*: "We have to tender our thanks to Moolah Easani, for the following telegram received the evening before last from Thayetmyo.

Letter from Minlak. King sent orders to take dutes as before. King's troops under Atewen Woon Kosoh have come to Sali. Yannasnyik is at Pagan. Captain Reilly and Engineer have deserted her and gone to Mandalay. King's people are trying to catch the Steamer and Royal princes. The Mayway Myothooyes has escaped and come down here. I hear that all are well at Mandalay."

Our contemporary remarks: This a most intelligible and a most satisfactory telegram. There can be no question, that in a few days more the two rebel Princes will be caught and dealt with according to the laws, both of God and man. If they come into British territory, they stand no chance of escape. We shall simply regard them as murderers, who are flying from justice. Political refugees, we are bound in honor always to protect, but our Government has never yet thrown its protection around murderers. They will be held under surveillance by our police until a request is made for them by the King. It is earnestly hoped that these troubles in upper Burma may result in the Burmese Government entering into proper Treaty relations with our Government. Indeed, that they would recognize the importance of having a British officer of rank as Resident, with a personal Assistant and establishment, to whose opinion and judgment the Court of Burmese should be bound to give heed in matters pertaining to the administration of the country, and especially in all subjects of trade, and in their relations and arrangements with foreign states and Governments."

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF FRANKFORT.

The following is a letter written from Frankfort, describing the military occupation by the Prussians:—The impression made by the events of the last 14 days will not easily be effaced from the minds of our Frankfort people. I cannot tell you what we have gone through; to be trodden under foot and placed defenceless at the mercy of brute force seems too much to bear. The little sympathy that existed among us for Prussia has ceased to exist, undying hatred taking its place—a hatred for which she has to thank herself. The whole affair has been one of crying injustice from first to last. The Prussians marched in here without the slightest impediment, no declaration of war preceding them; our Guard had not been mobilized, and yet we are treated as enemies who had made the most determined resistance. It is impossible to deny our South German sympathies, but to suffer for them as we do is beyond endurance.

It is difficult to recognize any of the refinement, education, and polish, on which the Prussians pretend to pride themselves, in the conduct of the officers who are quartered on our best families. Our carriage and riding horses have been taken away from us, not for purposes of war, but, as they mockingly said, "that the rich Frankforters might learn how to walk," and so on. An aged lady, Madame L., had five officers and 25 men put in her house. The conduct of the former was at all times impudent, in the highest degree, and one day at dinner the butler, at last, protested against certain remarks being made about his mistress. An officer immediately jumped up from the table and was about to lay hands on him, when the lady of the house, alarmed by the noise, made her appearance, and ordered the servant to retire, saying she would serve the dishes herself. Would you believe it, not one of them rose to her desit?

Another day H. H. received an order to have 200 men quartered on him in his beautiful new house on the Zell, simply because flowers had been thrown from his window upon the Austrian troops on leaving a few days previously, and they seemed to know his sympathies to be more Austrian than Prussian. He protested, and at last succeeded in getting the number reduced to 100 men in the house and to provide for another hundred for five days. He was told that in case they acted on orders received from high quarters.

The first week of the occupation was one of constant excitement. Every day brought some fresh proclamation, and with it new demands. To ask 25,000,000 florins fetched \$21.10; 350 bales pressed at \$19.50; 100 bales Calcutta No. 1 \$24; 140 bales of inferior quality \$19.50.

SECE RIOT AT PENANG. Following news of a rather serious among the Chinese at Penang, in the *Penang Gazette* of the 15th. We have to chronicle this week most disgraceful Chinese riots ever occurred in Penang. On afternoon about 2 o'clock, a European mail was signalled as the harbour; a sharp fire of muskets commenced from a house on land side of Beach street going to the Passier, upon a house opposite was returned from it with intense fire shot and for about a regular fusillade took place.

As far as we can learn, results attended with any loss of life, little persons were more or less.

The cause of this disturbance, as informed, arose through some

quarrel between the Sengh Lim and the Sengh Yeow, respecting the laying of fishing nets off Teloh Bahang. Who was in the wrong we neither know nor care, but what we principally have to do with is, the actual fact that such a display of rival Chinese Kongsi took place in daylight, attended with the free use of fire arms in open day and looting of several shops in the China Bazaar, which were kept by, we have reason to believe, peaceful citizens. We understand that the dispute had been, on the day the riot took place, referred to the head of one of the Societies and his award was not such as the other party approved of, hence the disturbance. The police were instantly on the spot, followed by Colonel Man with his usual promptitude, together with the Magistrate, but as is usual on all these occasions, no sooner was the signal of the approach of the police announced to the rioters than they began to retreat (no doubt they were well posted up in the movements of the police), still keeping up a pretty sharp fire in the course of their retreat, until they found the pursuit too hot for them, when they almost instantaneously disappeared; not however without several persons being arrested and lodged in safe quarters in the lock up. In a short time peace was restored; as far as rioting was concerned. The head of the Toh-peh-Kong Society, Kuo-Tian-Tock, was on the spot and used, we understand, his best endeavours to restore peace. It is perfectly clear that the Executive is, according to the present state of the law utterly incompetent to deal with the Chinese in these continually recurring riots. They commenced long ago, and have continued to the present

WORD TO THE P. & O. CO.

The earth has moved on in space since the P. & O. commenced their career. Mind too has travelled as well as matter; but the P. & O. ignore these things. While all else is improving, these great monopolists seem determined to stand still.

Their power of inertia is immense, and they presume upon the incapacity of the despised Indian public to affect the weight of their mighty mass. Trusting to their great influence at home they decline to "move on" and the Anglo-Indian public have for some time come to the conclusion that this is our veritable "old man of the sea."

With low speed, high rates and mediocre vessels he has got on our backs and shirked us cannot move him.

But if we may give this old man a bit of advice, it is that he had better beware of the last straw; a little more obstinacy will rouse into the energy of self-defence the most patient and apathetic of communities. Hoping he will take hints in good part we will try to impress upon him a few of our wants. Passing by recent achievements we will remind him that twenty years ago one of his own steamers, the *Banshee*, was generally admitted to run from eighteen to twenty miles an hour between Marseilles and Malta. Without asking quite this speed in the Indian sea, we have a right to expect something better than eight and nine miles the hour—we have a right to demand that the speed of a fast steamer shall not be purposely kept down to this comparatively creeping pace, and kept loitering either in harbours or out to insure its not arriving a day before its time, to prevent its becoming known if possible that they are birds "that can sing and won't sing," and therefore need to be made to sing. If the old gentleman does not meet this imperative requirement of the age, we must look about for those who will. Next in importance to that of speed is the question of cost. When first this grand enterprise was started large expenses could only be covered by heavy passage and freight rates. But now that coal is to be had at Galle or Aden for much the same prices as in London, and that Suez is easily supplied by the railway, there is no excuse whatever for keeping up the rates at such a prohibitory figure. It is outrageous that we should be made to pay three times the proper sum simply because we are on the wrong side of Suez. We may be met with the swamping reply that at these rates the vessels are even now frequently over full. In the favourable season of the year, this is not only true, but it is also a fact that their rivals the French, at but slightly reduced rates, are equally so. Let me dimensions of the traffic attract other Companies into the field; there is ample to yield profit, to at least one more great Company, if our old man does not choose so to accommodate the public as to keep it to himself.

Though we have now had our grumble at "our old man of the sea," yet we shall be nothing loath if he so mends his ways as to prevent our having to seek new friends. He has many competitors starting into life; let him see that he is not at last left behind in the race. Those who persistently refuse to keep pace with the times will hurt themselves far more than others. Will our grand old man—for he certainly is grand despite all his faults—let this new weekly communication with Bombay be the first nail in his coffin? With his splendid fleet and able officers, is he quite determined to do to that which neither of us for Prussia has ceased to exist, undying hatred taking its place—a hatred for which she has to thank herself. The whole affair has been one of crying injustice from first to last. The Prussians marched in here without the slightest impediment, no declaration of war preceding them; our Guard had not been mobilized, and yet we are treated as enemies who had made the most determined resistance. It is impossible to deny our South German sympathies, but to suffer for them as we do is beyond endurance.

It is difficult to recognize any of the refinement, education, and polish, on which the Prussians pretend to pride themselves, in the conduct of the officers who are quartered on our best families. Our carriage and riding horses have been taken away from us, not for purposes of war, but, as they mockingly said, "that the rich Frankforters might learn how to walk," and so on. An aged lady, Madame L., had five officers and 25 men put in her house. The conduct of the former was at all times impudent, in the highest degree, and one day at dinner the butler, at last, protested against certain remarks being made about his mistress. An officer immediately jumped up from the table and was about to lay hands on him, when the lady of the house, alarmed by the noise, made her appearance, and ordered the servant to retire, saying she would serve the dishes herself. Would you believe it, not one of them rose to her desit?

Another day H. H. received an order to have 200 men quartered on him in his beautiful new house on the Zell, simply because flowers had been thrown from his window upon the Austrian troops on leaving a few days previously, and they seemed to know his sympathies to be more Austrian than Prussian. He protested, and at last succeeded in getting the number reduced to 100 men in the house and to provide for another hundred for five days. He was told that in case they acted on orders received from high quarters.

The first week of the occupation was one of constant excitement. Every day brought some fresh proclamation, and with it new demands. To ask 25,000,000 florins fetched \$21.10; 350 bales pressed at \$19.50; 100 bales Calcutta No. 1 \$24; 140 bales of inferior quality \$19.50.

COTTON.—The business of the day has been done in native staple, but the prices secured, evince a decided downward tendency: 500 bales of unpressed Tientsin fetched \$21.10; 350 bales pressed \$19.50; 100 bales Calcutta No. 1 \$24; 140 bales of inferior quality \$19.50.

COTTON.—The business of the day has been confined to a sale of 15 Bales 28/32 at \$23.50.

SHIRTINGS.—There is a fair demand for 7 lbs.

WOOLENS.—No business is reported.

MEALS.—100 boxes of Tinplates were sold at \$6.20.

RICE.—There is no change to report. 7000 piculs Siam met buyers at \$1.74, and about 20,000 piculs Saigon at from \$1.86 to \$1.88.

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The Prussians flatter themselves that all have fled before them; but in this they are mistaken. It is true they see no one, for we all keep within our houses until dark, when we go out in order to get some air and pay a few visits. Our poor Frankfort has been sorely tried, but it is not dead yet, and our enemies will, perhaps, find it tougher than they expected. The six millions were paid at once, but they will have to work hard before they can get the 25 millions from us.

What impression has been caused by the suicide of our Burgomaster in England? He was the second of our leading men who have already been sacrificed by the brutal sway of our rulers. The day after the entry of the troops, Hofrat Fischer-Gueller was ordered to appear before General Falkenstein, and on entering the room a paralytic stroke caused him to fall dead at the professor's feet.

We have lost many friends at Koniggratz, and we cannot think of that fatal end without a shudder. We seem to have lived years within these last few days, but all our people have braved their hardships nobly, and I have the greatest pride in assuring you that not one of our Frankfort families have endeavoured to save themselves by flight.

WORD TO THE P. & O. CO.

The earth has moved on in space since the P. & O. commenced their career. Mind too has travelled as well as matter; but the P. & O. ignore these things. While all else is improving, these great monopolists seem determined to stand still.

Their power of inertia is immense, and they presume upon the incapacity of the despised Indian public to affect the weight of their mighty mass. Trusting to their great influence at home they decline to "move on" and the Anglo-Indian public have for some time come to the conclusion that this is our veritable "old man of the sea."

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SHIRTINGS.—500 pieces 8½ lbs. were taken at \$3.90 and to an Auction sale at \$3.95. At \$3.90 to \$3.95.

COTTON.—Very little has been done and that little at lower prices, viz: \$1.85 for Saigon; 1.76 for Siam M. C.

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Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date	VESSEL AT	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM	DEPART- TOMS	CARGO	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS
Sept. 1	H. Kong.	B. str.	412	Vihel	Saigon	Sept. 12	Rice	Chinese
5	Alcyone	A. m. b.	566	Ring	Saigon	Sept. 12	Rice	Oliver
5	Minerva	S. p. b.	273	St. John	Saigon	Sept. 15	General	Reynolds and Co
5	Chasi	B. str.	262	Hamilton	Saigon	Sept. 15	General	Birley and Co
5	Amasee	A. m. b.	180	W. G. Fletcher	Tien-tsin	Sept. 22	General	Schellhas and Co
5	T. A. Gibb	B. str.	151	Calcutta	Calcutta	Sept. 15	Cotton	J. Livingston and Co
5	Arratoon Ape	B. str.	492	Pearl	Penang	Sept. 15	General	Dent and Co
5	Frisch	B. str.	100	Peacock	Singapore	Sept. 24	Peas	Bour, Hubener and Co
5	Rona	B. str.	782	Morrison	Shanghai	Oct. 2	General	J. Matheson and Co
5	Douglas	B. str.	615	Ashley	Fu-chau	Oct. 2	General	J. Matheson and Co
5	Can Alpine	B. str.	395	W. G. Fletcher	Amoy	Oct. 2	General	J. Matheson and Co
5	Juno	B. str.	106	Albion	Saigon	Oct. 2	General	J. Burd and Co
5	H. B. Suzanne	B. str.	350	Meghna	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	J. Burd and Co
6	W. G. Russell	C. s. b.	100	Lord	Saigon	Sept. 21	Rice	J. Burd and Co
6	Ingeburg	P. str.	345	Peter	Banckok	Sept. 15	Rice	Oxford and Co
6	Migrator	B. str.	354	Stephen	Saigon	Sept. 17	Rice	B. abner and Co
7	Arratoon Ape	B. str.	100	schulz	Calcutta	Sept. 21	General	De la Lapeyre and Co
7	Chilli	B. str.	156	W. G. Fletcher	Calcutta	Sept. 21	General	J. Livingston and Co
7	Amoy Trader	P. str.	356	W. G. Fletcher	F. Island	Oct. 1	General	J. Livingston and Co
8	B. & C. Conqueror	S. m. b.	201	Carmer	Saigon	Oct. 1	General	J. Matheson and Co
8	Fairy	B. str.	229	Uming	Bangkok	Sept. 2	Rice	Order
8	Eliza & Jacob	B. str.	329	Lord	Singapore	Sept. 27	General	Order
9	Asia	B. str.	100	D. B. D.	Saigon	Sept. 20	General	Smith, Kennedy & Co
10	Magdalena	A. m. b.	499	schulz	Tambrug	May 27	General	De la Lapeyre and Co
10	Union	B. str.	772	Bowman	Calcutta	Sept. 21	General	J. Matheson and Co
10	Fornosa	B. str.	100	Kean	Calcutta	Sept. 21	General	J. Matheson and Co
10	Yannick	B. str.	120	W. G. Fletcher	Bremen	May 28	General	J. Matheson and Co
10	John Schmidt	B. str.	220	W. G. Fletcher	New-chau	Sept. 26	General	J. Matheson and Co
10	Marava	B. str.	100	Anderson	New-chau	Oct. 3	General	J. Matheson and Co
11	Ariadne	B. str.	279	W. G. Fletcher	New-chau	Oct. 3	General	J. Matheson and Co
11	Tek Li	P. str.	100	Von Appen	Amoy	Sept. 3	General	J. Matheson and Co
11	Caroline	P. str.	100	Arrivio	Chile	Sept. 3	General	J. Matheson and Co

PASSENGERS.

Per T. A. Gibb.—15 Chinese. Per Chilli.—18 Chinese.
Per Rona.—Mr. & Mrs. Macpherson, Miss Cipid and 1 European and native female servant, Mr. McFarlan, one Parson, and 20 Chinese.
Per Clan Alpine.—Major Dickson, Mr. Parson and 45 Chinese.
Per Asia.—Misses Tenibet, and Letraenger, and 7 Chinese.
Per Arratoon Ape.—Mr. and Mrs. Phare, Mr. Gause, Mr. Erskine and 25 Chinese.
Per Fornosa.—Messrs Wood, Ellis, and 17 Chinese.
Per Johann Schmidt.—Mr. Riech, Mr. Fisher, and Miss Grabin.

DEPARTURES.

Date	VESSEL FROM	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DISPATCHED BY
Sept. 1	H. Kong.	B. str.	500	Cairns	East Coast	Sundries	P. & O. S. N. Co.
5	Shutesbury	B. str.	223	Atkien	Singapore	General	W. G. Fletcher and Co.
5	Union	B. str.	710	Ullin	Singapore	General	W. G. Fletcher and Co.
5	Arratoon Ape	P. str.	253	W. G. Fletcher	New-chau	General	W. G. Fletcher and Co.
5	W. G. Russell	A. m. b.	100	Lord	Singapore	General	W. G. Fletcher and Co.
6	Youn Green	B. str.	158	Hyne	Singapore	General	J. Livingston and Co.
6	Armenian	B. str.	174	Thompson	Bangkok	General	J. Livingston and Co.
6	Calabar	B. str.	424	Thompson	Bangkok	General	J. Livingston and Co.
6	Ignacio	B. str.	177	Trygve	Bangkok	General	J. Livingston and Co.
6	Paras	B. str.	100	W. G. Fletcher	Bangkok	General	J. Livingston and Co.
6	Lydia	B. str.	222	Petersen	Singapore	General	J. Livingston and Co.
6	Nightingale	B. str.	631	Lord	Singapore	General	J. Livingston and Co.
6	Modera	B. str.	180	Polack	Singapore	General	J. Livingston and Co.
10	Windward	A. m. b.	100	W. G. Fletcher	Bangkok	General	J. Livingston and Co.
11	Amur	B. str.	247	Glynn	Yangtze	General	J. Livingston and Co.
11	Zanzibar	B. str.	100	Robert	Bangkok	General	J. Burd and Co.
11	Johnanna	B. str.	100	Robert	Bangkok	General	J. Burd and Co.
11	Fatna	B. str.	323	Jones	Pulchau	General	J. Burd and Co.

Shipping in China Waters.

WHAMPOA.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATA OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	DISPATCHED BY
Acapulco	Hinde	B. str.	368	Sept. 18	W. G. Fletcher and Co.	New York	
Albert Victor	T. G. Thompson	B. str.	800	Sept. 25	W. G. Fletcher and Co.	New York	
Amicus	B. str.	511	Sept. 28	W. G. Fletcher and Co.	New York		
Azot	B. str.	707	Sept. 28	W. G. Fletcher and Co.	New York		
Bengala	K. J. Ehlers	P. str.	284	Sept. 29	W. G. Fletcher and Co.	New York	
Cap-Wilhelm	Malzen	D. str.	248	Sept. 25	E. Schellhas and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Ethel	John Wylie	B. str.	316	Sept. 26	W. G. Fletcher and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
G. J. Meyer	John Wylie	B. str.	316	Sept. 26	W. G. Fletcher and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Little Orphan	Doddall	B. str.	101	Sept. 26	W. G. Fletcher and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Minerva	Helfritz	B. str.	331	Sept. 24	W. G. Fletcher and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Passing Cloud	Brookes	B. str.	490	Sept. 24	W. G. Fletcher and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Powhatan	McClelland	B. str.	300	Sept. 31	W. G. Fletcher and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Reindeer	McClelland	B. str.	300	Sept. 31	W. G. Fletcher and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Rimmedy	McClelland	B. str.	426	Sept. 26	Chinese	H. K. & W. dock	
Three Brothers	W. G. Fletcher	B. str.	200	Sept. 28	W. G. Fletcher and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Tigre	Garrey	B. str.	632	Sept. 7	Johnson and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Veritas	Drummond	B. str.	1075	Sept. 14	Johnson and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.

C. on Paddey's Wharf—P. from Paddey's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—E. Eastward of Gibb's Wharf.—W. on Kowloon side.

SHIP'S NAME AND WHERE ANCHORED	UFFDALE	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATA OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	DISPATCHED BY
Arratoon Ape	B. str.	1460	Oct. 7	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Calcutta & Co.	Oct. 18	
Asia	W. G. Russell	B. str.	1200	Oct. 9	S. Smith, Kenne and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Clan Alpine	W. G. Fletcher	B. str.	948	Oct. 9	J. Matheson and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Douglas	Aston	B. str.	100	Oct. 10	J. Matheson and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Portuguese	W. G. Fletcher	B. str.	100	Oct. 10	J. Matheson and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
London	W. G. Fletcher	B. str.	447	Jan. 21	Russell and Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Narrows	E. Byrne	B. str.	707	Sept. 20	W. G. Fletcher	H. K. & W. dock	
Nippon	W. G. Fletcher	B. str.	250	Sept. 20	P. & O. S. N. Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Ottawa	W. G. Fletcher	B. str.	1200	Sept. 20	P. & O. S. N. Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Itangon	K. C. McAlluloch	B. str.	835	Sept. 20	P. & O. S. N. Co.	H. K. & W. dock	
Salamis	K. C. McAlluloch	B. str.	835	Sept. 2			